

FRUIT BULLETINS.

Without Money But Beyond Price.

The State Agricultural College has just issued a volume under the above name, from the Horticultural Department of the Experiment Station, that cannot fail to be of interest, and will certainly be of value, to every farmer and fruit grower of the State, who is fortunate enough to secure a copy, and who carries out the directions there given, in the care of his fruit gardens and orchards.

It really contains four bulletins, one of which alone is well worth the price of a year's subscription to this paper, but by a special arrangement with the College authorities we are able to offer the four, in one neatly bound volume, to any of our subscribers, residing in the State of Michigan, who will comply with the conditions named later on, and who in writing for the book states that he is a subscriber to either the GRATIOT JOURNAL, REPUBLICAN LEADER, or ALMA RECORD.

While they can be secured without money, every one who obtains a copy will find them beyond price. The bulletins are a continuation of the series begun in 1885, and are numbered consecutively from 103 to 106.

Bulletin 103 is an elaborate symposium upon peach and plum culture in Michigan, by the horticulturist of the station, L. R. Taft. It discusses in an interesting manner the natural conditions that have given Michigan its present standing as a fruit-growing state, and indicates the localities best adapted to the successful cultivation of the above-named fruits. Since so much depends upon the soil, exposure, elevation and other surroundings, a considerable space is very properly devoted to those subjects. We learn from this bulletin that the Michigan peach belt extends along the shore of Lake Michigan, from south of St. Joseph well to the north of Charlevoix, and varies in width from ten to thirty miles; here peaches can be grown with success in almost any elevated spot. Near the lake, however, the conditions are so favorable, owing to the ameliorating influence of the open waters of Lake Michigan, that in many sections, success has been obtained in localities where the land is quite low and level. Away from the lake in the interior counties, notably, Lenawee, Washtenaw, Hillsdale, Jackson, Calhoun, Clinton and Kent, and in favorable locations in others, good results have been obtained with this delicate crop, when it has been cared for intelligently. The methods of handling the orchards recommended, are based upon actual experience at the college, and are those practiced by our most successful fruit-growers. The preparation of the ground, the nursery culture of the trees, the planting and pruning of the orchards and their after cultivation are discussed at length. The different methods of pruning the trees are illustrated by photographs of actual trees varying from one to five years of age. The matter of manures and fertilizers is also given considerable attention. The conclusion is that, while decomposed stable manure is excellent as a fertilizer, it is likely to produce a late growth, and that the trees, as well as the fruit buds, are more likely to be injured by the winter than when chemical fertilizers are used. The nature of the different materials needed by the trees receives attention and formulae for mixing the fertilizers are given.

The lists of varieties recommended have been passed upon by some of the best known fruit-growers, and one could hardly go astray who uses the kinds mentioned. Illustrations of nine leading varieties of plums are also given. They were drawn from photographs and show the size and shape of the fruits to good advantage.

The insects and diseases that prey upon these fruits are described and several of them are illustrated; particular attention is given to the yellow, rot and leaf-curl of the peach, and the black knot, shot-hole fungus, rot and curculion of the plum and remedies for fighting these and other pests are carefully presented. Formulae for preparing all of the leading insecticides and fungicides, that are used not only against the insects and diseases of the peach and plum, but for those of other plants, are given, and the directions for their application will answer in nearly all cases.

The new legislature enacted a new yellow and black knot law, and it is given in full in the bulletin. Fruit-growers, in sections where these dread diseases prevail, should inform and avail themselves of its provisions, and thus save their own and their neighbor's trees. This bulletin is the only publication upon the cultivation of these fruits that is in any way up to the times, or that is adapted to our conditions. In the final pages, gathering, packing and marketing of the fruit is considered.

Bulletin 104, entitled "A Year Among Fruits," is the report of the South Haven sub-station, by the veteran pomologist, T. T. Lyon, who describes in detail the operations in the extensive trial orchards and small fruit plantations under his charge. While, to the average fruit grower, the very complete and reliable notes and opinions, regarding the value of the new varieties that are coming into bearing, will perhaps be of paramount importance, the results of the season's operations for the destruction of insects and the many fungous diseases that prey upon fruits, should not be overlooked. President Lyon reports that he found in Bordeaux mixture a certain remedy for pear and quince leaf-blight, strawberry rust, and peach leaf-curl, while it seemed to be effectual against the rot and leaf blight of the plum, the anthracnose of the raspberry and most of the diseases of the grape.

This sub-station has been established since 1888, and now has hundreds of varieties of both large and small fruits

in bearing. It is probably the most complete collection in some lines in the country, and being located in the midst of the great fruit-growing district, the opinions of such an experienced pomologist as Mr. Lyon is certainly worthy of the notice of the fruit-growers of that section, and they cannot fail to be of value in all parts of the state.

In Bulletin 105 will be found a revised fruit list for Michigan, which has for a long time been needed. The last list was published several years since, and was very complete, but the number of varieties was so large that it was very confusing to the average planter. Much of the value of the present list is owing to the fact that one hundred of the best known and most successful growers of Michigan have aided in its preparation. The State was divided into five sections, and selected persons in each passed upon the list, indicating by symbols the value of each variety in their locality. The same divisions and symbols are employed in the bulletins, and a prospective planter in any part of the State can tell at a glance if a certain variety is adapted to his section, and can readily select a list that will be very likely to succeed with him. To aid in the choice, at the end of the table of each class of fruits is a short summary, giving lists adapted for various purposes, as home use, market, cooking, etc.

The final report of the season's work at the college with strawberries and raspberries is given in Bulletin 106. Although to a large extent the same varieties are grown as at South Haven, the results are very interesting as exhibiting the effects of soil and climate upon the growth of a variety. As a rule, the conditions at South Haven are more favorable for most fruits than at Lansing; but the long continued rainy weather of the spring of 1892, at the lake shore, so weakened the plants that the results with most varieties were less favorable at South Haven in 1893 than at the college. The collection contained in addition to about one hundred old sorts, some eighty new varieties of strawberries, many of which are still in the originators' hands, to be sent out in case their trial at this and other experimental stations seems to warrant it. If fruit growers keep watch of the reports of the stations upon the new varieties, they will often be saved from the loss that almost invariably follows the purchase of a new and untried variety. The strawberries of the older sorts that succeeded best were Parker Earle, Warfield, Haverland and Bubach, while Clyde, Leroy, and Epping were among the best of the new sorts. Contrary to report as one of the most promising of the new blackcaps.

The bulletins are printed upon colored paper and bound into one volume of nearly one hundred and fifty pages. The front page of the cover is illustrated with a beautiful front-piece, while on the last page are half-toned engravings showing the horticultural laboratory and the experimental forcing houses of the experiment station.

The fruit bulletins not only contain a mine of useful information, but are worthy of a permanent place in the library of every farmer.

We are pleased to announce that any subscriber for the GRATIOT JOURNAL, the REPUBLICAN LEADER, or the ALMA RECORD qualified as above, who desires a copy, can obtain one by mail, post paid, upon application to the secretary of the college, by stating that he saw this announcement in one of the above named papers, provided the application is received within ten days from the date of this paper.

Address (giving name and address very plainly),

Sec'y L. H. BUTTERFIELD,
Agricultural College P. O., Mich.

Road Improvement in California.

The good roads agitation in California is encountering the difficulties which are familiar to its friends in the east, but it is making gratifying progress. It began with the bicycle riders, who enlisted the friends of draft animals. Last winter committees from wheelmen's associations and county humane societies appeared before the legislature for the purpose of securing improvements in the road laws. The farmers, apprehensive that the work of roadbuilding would be taken from them, stoutly resisted the reform. A highway improvement bill was framed, which passed the house, but it was "side tracked" in the senate. The agitation was not without good results, however. The governor of the state was interested and in June last called a convention of those interested to meet at the state capital on Sept. 7. It appears that most of the counties have spent in yearly taxes on poor roads more money than it would have cost to build good permanent roads, have paid interest on the sum for 20 years, and also have provided for a sinking fund to discharge the principal at the end of that time.—Exchange.

Muddy Roads and City Merchants.

Until recently the inhabitants of cities in this country have generally regarded the building of country roads as an undertaking which belonged to the farmer alone, the expense of which he should bear. Of late, through natural causes and the general agitation of the question, a better understanding has been reached. The mud blockades in various sections of the country in the last few years have served to bring merchants of towns and smaller cities to a realizing sense of what bad roads mean. Three years ago the merchants of an Ohio city of 30,000 inhabitants lost, on account of muddy roads, in two weeks of the holiday season, over \$100,000 of trade. Smaller cities and towns, of course, suffered still more in proportion, being more directly dependent upon the trade which the farmers supplied.—Washington Post.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Republican Senators who have heretofore conceded the probability of the ultimate success of the democrats in passing some sort of tariff bill now consider that they have at least an even chance to defeat the bill. Although the committee has decided that the bill shall be reported to the senate this week and taken up for consideration April 2—by the way that date represents a substantial victory for the republicans of the committee—it is known that not a single one of the ten democratic senators who style themselves "conservatives", and are styled "kickers" by the other democrats, has promised to support the bill, notwithstanding the numerous concessions made to them by the democrats of the committee, and some of them will, it is believed, vote against the entire bill, unless they can get it amended to suit their demands. Instead of the changes made in the bill by the democrats of the senate committee—most of them against their will—lessening the democratic opposition to the bill they have largely increased it. The free traders have been offended and not a single "kicker" has been propitiated.

Many shrewd observers believe that upon the disposition which Mr. Cleveland makes of the Bland bill for the coinage of the seigniorage depends the very existence of the democratic party as at present constituted. At least three members of the cabinet—Gresham, Smith and Herbert—are so certain that the veto of the bill would be followed by an open split of the democratic party that they are doing their best to persuade Mr. Cleveland to sign the bill, as a peace offering to the silver democrats in the south and west, who are disgruntled because of the numerous snubs they have received at the hands of the administration. Representative Strauss, of New York, a personal friend of Mr. Cleveland, is also working on the same line, although himself opposed to the bill. Mr. Cleveland has given no sign of what his intentions regarding the measure are. A delegation of New York bankers are here to prevent Mr. Cleveland yielding to the party pressure that is being brought to bear upon him to allow the bill to become a law. These New Yorkers have demanded of Mr. Cleveland that he veto the bill, in accordance with the pledges made by Secretary Carlisle when he asked them to save the administration bond issue from the flat failure which it would have been had the bankers not subscribed to them. On the other hand, more than two-thirds of the democrats in congress voted for this bill and they are demanding that the bill be signed, or at least allowed to become a law without the president's signature, and threatening to publicly repudiate the administration should the bill be vetoed.

In addition to being vicious the democratic tariff bill is very clumsily drawn. Since its revision by the democrats of the senate finance committee, and the public, have had an opportunity to study the bill. A republican senator pointed out a paragraph which would, had it been allowed to remain in the bill and the bill have ever become a law, resulted in tangling up the internal revenue system to an extent that would have cost the government many millions of dollars. It would, in short, have prevented the collection of a dollar of internal revenue, except upon such articles as are specifically mentioned in the present bill. This error was, of course, corrected.

No man serving his first term in congress was ever before given the honor of being put at head of the republican congressional campaign committee, but it has just been done for Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, who has been selected to be acting chairman of the committee, while Judge Caulwell is making his canvass for the mayoralty of Cincinnati, and as Judge Caulwell is likely to be elected, Mr. Babcock is almost certain to become permanent chairman of the committee. This selection was not made haphazard, but because Mr. Babcock's colleagues recognized his peculiar fitness to direct the work of the committee, and were only too glad to learn that he was willing to undertake it.

The investigation of the contract for printing the Patent Office Gazette, which was for a time suspended because of the members of the senate committee on printing having been otherwise engaged, has been resumed. If Josiah Quincy, ex-Assistant Secretary of State, who is accused of having a pecuniary interest in this contract, is not guilty, he is a philanthropist of the first water, as he has given freely of his time, money and influence to aid the favored contractors. There has been a looseness about the whole business that would in any properly conducted commercial establishment result in some dismissals. For instance, the contractors agreed to do the work for one year from July 4, 1893 for \$45,000, yet with three and one half months remaining of the year they have drawn \$39,000, leaving only \$6,000 to pay for that time. Unless the bond filed by these contractors is better than anything else they have had anything to do with there will be a considerable loss to the government.

INDIA AND SILVER.

It was no unmeaning coincidence that silver and wheat touched their lowest price in London on the same day. The two have an inseparable connection, especially from the London standpoint. India is at once the great consumer of silver and producer of wheat, deriving the former from London, and sending to the same market the surplus of the latter in payment therefor.

It is now twenty-one years since the great monetary law of bimetalism was violated by France and the United States. This country partially atoned for its folly by going back in 1878 to bimetalism without fully restoring the old impartiality in the monetary treatment of the two metals.

France has never budged an inch from its position of 1873, but the United States has done a good deal of experimenting. This administration seems to be content with the present situation, free coinage for gold and no coinage at all for silver, except on a subsidiary scale. But Mr. Cleveland and his monometallic friends need not flatter themselves that the American people will be satisfied with this monetary situation. The Bland bill for coining the bar silver now in the treasury may or may not become a law, but the determined stand that has been and is being made for it is certainly a significant of the indication that genuine bimetalism is bound to prevail in this country.

An English writer in the January number of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Guilford L. Molesworth, maintains that England and all the world are now suffering from the gold policy, especially the stopping of the Indian mints. The rupee is to India what the dollar is to America as the standard of monetary measurement. The active circulation is set down by Molesworth as 130,000,000 rupees. We are accustomed to think of India as wholly subject to the British crown, or nearly so, but Molesworth says that there are no less than sixty mints belonging to native states of India, within or adjoining British territory, all of which are either now at work or would be set in active operation if sufficient inducement were offered. Practically, India is bound to remain a silver country.

It was William M. Evarts, we believe, who said that the British Empire was neither monometallic of bimetallic, but bi-monometallic. England itself is for gold monometallic, while its greatest colonial possession, the wealthy and prosperous India, is practically for silver monometallic. It is as if the old and wealthy states of the Atlantic seaboard had a gold standard and the western and southern states a silver standard. Its position is indefensible on any principle of political economy.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

"IT WILL BECOME LAW."

Such is the comment of the press generally on the Bland Seigniorage coinage bill. All admit that Cleveland would like to veto the bill, but dares not antagonize his party to that extent, fearing the defeat of his tariff bill in the event of vetoing the coinage bill. The Chicago Inter Ocean says:

"Broadly speaking, the bill do two things: first, coin all the bar silver now piled up in the treasury vaults, and second, it will retire the treasury notes issued in payment for that bar silver, giving in exchange silver certificates precisely like those issued and circulated so widely under the act of 1878. Neither of these two things will be done in the twinkling of an eye, as the enemies of the bill would have us suppose. It will take years to coin all that immense quantity of bullion, and the retirement of those notes may be still more gradual and long drawn out. It is only a question of time when the silver will be put to its legitimate use, the only use, in fact, the government has for silver. It does not use an ounce in the mechanic arts or for any other purpose than to make coins, full legal tender or subsidiary. All the mints have to do is to keep right on grinding and every kernel of the grist will be ground. But the treasury notes may be hoarded. We shall not be surprised if the banker of New York clutch them with the miser grasp of gold. Indeed they have done so from the first. Those notes are not in real circulation. They have been seized and retained in New York city. These are used as a kind of gold certificate in international trade. If gold were needed for export those notes were taken over to the sub-treasury to be redeemed. If the bill become a law they can be used that way just once more, and that is all, instead of over and over again indefinitely as now.

The truth is that the passage of this bill is the severest blow yet dealt to the makeshifts resorted to by the single goldites to prevent genuine bimetalism as intended by the act of 1878. Whether it will actually accomplish that object or not time can only tell. It is well that the effort is to be made. No international bimetallic movement can succeed until Europe is convinced that this country is really and permanently committed to the double standard. Both political parties have always professed it, but their sincerity has been suspected, and reasonably so too.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

There has been no wide spread disaster, such as war, pestilence, and famine, yet people cry of hard times, and many people are in want. What is the matter? The crops have been in all departments of agriculture up to or beyond the average—so abundant, indeed, that markets are glutted—yet many people in this wide land are starving, with no means to procure their daily bread. What is the matter? An abundance of goods are on hand to supply the wants of the needy, yet the needy cannot buy; the merchant cannot sell; the manufacturer cannot keep his mill going; the cup of Tantalus is ever to the lip of the thirsty, and they cannot drink. What is the matter? The halls of congress resound with the roarings and howlings of statesmen, whose work is as efficient as that of the wild boars of the forest—they affect the welfare of their country and effect its ruin by gouging out its entrails with their swinish tusks. Clevelandism, gold monometallicism, and the dismal death spectre of free trade rest on this country like an incubus—haunt it like demons, arising from the tartarean pit of hades. The first is only a beneficent Providence, or Time, who cuts down all things with his keen and unerring sickle blade, can remove. The second and third, however, the people can put out, if they arise in their might and vote them out at the polls next November.

SHIFTING SANDS.

Changes in Real Estate in Gratiot County For Week Ending March 17, 1894.

Sarah J. Hillsinger to Frank Taylor pt of se of ne of section 35, Seville, \$ 100	
Maurice A. Herriek to Harriet A. Norton, lot 3, blk 4, Upper Ithaca, 1,000	
Jacob W. Snyder to Amelia Ohiel, e ½ of w ½ of se of section 21, New Haven, 2,000	
William C. Siekels to William Siekels, sw ¼ of section 8, Hamilton, 5,000	
William Siekels to James G. Duge, n ½ of se and sw, sec. 8, Hamilton, 7,000	
Isabel B. Siekels to James G. Duge, pt of n ½ of section 8, Hamilton, 12,500	
Jonathan Snyder to John Hyatt, ne of ne and e ½ of sw of ne, section 13, Fulton, 2,400	
Lettie Shellenbarger to Henry Shellenbarger, se of ne of section 7, Elba, 2,500	
Henry Shellenbarger to Lettie Shellenbarger, se of ne of section 7, Elba, 2,500	
Moses A. Van Sickle to William H. Van Sickle, pt of se of ne of section 35, Seville, 200	
Michael S. Howell to Joseph F. Schultz pt of nw of ne of section 7, Fulton, 125	
Jacob F. Schultz to Joseph F. Schultz, pt of nw of se of section 7, Fulton, 1,800	
Newton Smith to William Kipp, pt of lot 8, blk 4, Breckenridge's Addition, Wheeler, 400	
Jacob Lewis to Earl Lewis, n ½ of e ½ of sw, section 34, North Star, 1	
Israel Cole to Theresa Cole, pt of nw of nw of section 3, Hamilton, 1	
David M. Brown to Douglas V. Hoke, pt of lots 47 and 48, Perrinton, 225	
Frank C. Brislin to George J. Charles, lots 180 and 191 and pt of lots 165 and 166, Perrinton, 1,600	
Thomas F. McGarry to Elliot M. Norton, pt of nw of section 32, North Shade, 5,000	
Charles R. Brown to John M. Price, ne of se of section 37, Hamilton, 2,000	
Wallace M. Griffith to James K. Bell, yard, w ½ of w ½ of sw, section 17, Fulton, 1,055	
Samuel L. Walker et al to Lewis N. Coffey, w ½ of e ½ of se of section 27, Arcada, 425	
Byron L. Bassett to Leonard R. Simmons and wife, jointly, pt of nw of nw of section 2, Arcada, 700	
Leonard R. Simmons to Byron L. Bassett, pt of lot 1, blk 5, Knapp's Addition, St. Louis, 650	
James Page to Joseph Welch, w ½ of sw of section 22, Seville, 1,600	
Orlin D. Richmond to Charles F. Grubbaugh, nw of se of section 30, Washington, 1,000	
Andrew Fletcher to Rebecca Gardner, pt of nw of nw of section 2, Arcada, 1	
Thomas Grover to Andrew Fletcher, pt of nw of nw of section 2, Arcada, 500	
Andrew J. Crosby to Lucinda Miller, ne of ne of section 17, Fulton, 1	
Giles T. Brown to Edwin B. Lyon, pt of n ½ of se of section 5, Newark, 1,500	
Edward Brown to Thomas Atkinson, Sr., n ½ of sw of section 6, Elba, 1,300	
Henry M. Perrin et al to James Mahur, e ½ of se of section 1, and nw of nw of section 4, Elba, 1,450	
James Mahur to Florence S. Mahur, e ½ of e ½ of section 5, and nw of nw of section 4, Elba, 900	
N. M. Showers to trustees of First M. E. church, pt of ne of ne of section 21, Emerson, 50	
Wm. Elchorn to trustees of First M. E. church, pt of ne of ne of section 21, Emerson, 1	
Hellen V. Woodard to Eben Comstock, pt of block 34, Alma, 4,000	
Daniel Bamberg to Arthur S. Moyer, pt of se of nw, sec 3, Alma, 100	
Arthur S. Moyer to Joel Reed, pt of se of nw of section 3, Alma, 625	
Winfield S. Kline to John Wolfe and wife, jointly, w ½ of ne, and e ½ of e ½ of nw of section 8, Arcada, 1,400	
William H. Cook to Henry B. Wells, pt of e ½ of nw of sec 31, Ithaca, 450	
Norris Foss to Susan Signs, a ½ of ne of se of section 2, North Star, 675	
John Jeffery to Deles B. Randall, pt of se of ne of section 1, Ithaca, 80	
Sarah E. Jenks to Ida M. Carmel, pt of lots 8 and 9, block 4, North Star, 450	
Frances Palmer to Emory J. Alverson, lot 4, block 8, Alma, 450	
Mary E. Garbutt to Ashley Sias, lot 10, block 57, Newton's Addition, St. Louis, 600	
Ashley Sias to Carrie M. Sherwood, lot 10, block 57, Newton's Addition, St. Louis, 500	
Byron S. Webb to Ammi Wright, ne of ne of section 16, Arcada, 1,500	
James R. Baldwin to Therza Baldwin, pt of lots 1 and 2, blk 20, St. Louis, 500	
Ann Downer to John Kinkert and wife, jointly, lot 13, block 1, Phillips' addition, Ithaca, 300	
W. J. Riley to Janie King, pt of ne of ne of section 36, Arcada, 600	
William H. Van Sickle to Henry Corl, pt of nw of nw of section 26, Seville, 500	
Samuel H. Case to B. Frank McNall, pt of ne of section 30, Lafayette, 1	
B. Frank McNall to Samuel H. Case, e ½ of se of section 19, Lafayette, 1	

SLEEP.

"NATURE'S SWEET REST"

A Cure For Sleeplessness—Free of Dangers—Dangerous Drugs.

It is a very old though true that "Sleep is Nature's Sweet Rest." A slight conception of the being deprived of sleep, to where brain and muscle fail to demands upon them, is experiences which have compelled wakefulness and a correspond upon reserve energy. A little the sufferings of those who have the victims of impossible sleep gained, and the seriousness of conditions partially understood.

The weary watcher, for day by a sick bed—the tired sentinel by duty to sleepless vigilance—road engineer, deprived of rest by the pressure of unusual freight traffic, get just a taste of horrors of insomnia. Any alarm by its unmistakable symptoms grounded, for it is like the approach of an assassin devoid and unerring in purpose.

As every reader of this knowlessness is produced by an condition of the nerves, comes the remedy for it is that which the nerves to a normal condition—so-called remedies for unsound have no real curative properties; generous drugs which produce ability, or simulants which unduly are employed, and instead of they aggravate the disease, the immediate suffering from it abated.

Who can tell how many women have acquired the opinion or become nervous wrecks from, of chloral, first taken (often prescribed by a thoughtless physician) to sleep or relieve nervous pain? use is continued the dose soon increased to produce the desired and before the unsuspecting realizes the danger, he has a bo-soul destroying habit fastened him, more to be dreaded than the disorder for which he sought relief. genuine remedy has been looked hoped for—something to build it to tear down. In Dr. Wheeler's Vitalizer is given to medical and the world a remedy for sleeplessness and all the diseases growing from disordered nerves, containing morphine, opium or alcohol; a unfavorable experiences with "ines" and "Nerve Compounds" many sufferers, with a disposition accept treatment, hesitate to any remedy recommended, because fear that morphine or alcohol habit in his way be acquired. Rightly, in the letter of Mr. C. Fish, a leading merchant of Ridge, Mich., is pertinent. At many other things he says:

"For many, many years I have the middle of the night and could possibly obtain another wink of sleep, but lay nervously tossing until, I wouldn't use morphine or opium because I was afraid of acquiring a habit as I had known of others, but I tried every conceivable plan to induce sleep without effect. Some last fall I saw Dr. Wheeler's Vitalizer advertised, and knowing makers and that their statement being free from opiates could be upon, I sent for some of it and it cured my sleeplessness, which the bracing air of this northern coast had not done. I can go to bed and as soundly all night as any young man, and can do if they will my example."

This is valuable testimony in itself. Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer it only reflects the opinion of thousands of others who have at last found a true Nerve Vitalizer and cure sleeplessness.

For sale by Crawford Bros., It Mich.

WITHIN the last week several of big dailies have come out with head lines conveying the idea. Gov. Atgled and Gov. Waite are in While, without doubt, both governors are erratic and wild tremests, to charge them with ins is an extreme of a similar kind. A men are so taken up with certain that they lose sight of others of greater importance. To call men insane is absurd. Geniuses, ventors and cranks possess the peculiarities. Samuel F. B. Morse a crank till his ideas were adopted he became a genius. So Erickson, Whitney, and a host of inventors. Great reformers are cranks until they succeed in overturning the existing order of things, then suddenly become great. But, alas the poor crank who happens to the wrong track, or is squelched public opinion! He is not only a crank but he is insane. We are very from agreeing with either of the governments referred to. We believe that men are narrow in their grasp of affairs of state; that they fail to calmly on both sides of import questions; that certain ideas are magnified in their minds that all other things dwindle into insignificance. may be proper to call them erratic cranky, if you please; but to call them insane is an extreme of crankiness the other side.